UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : 16-CV-7057 (KAM) (JO)

Plaintiff,

: U.S. Courthouse - versus -

: Brooklyn, New York

BARCLAYS CAPITAL, INC.,

: June 8, 2017 et al.,

Defendants, :

TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR INITIAL CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES ORENSTEIN UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

P P E A R A N C E S: Α

For the Plaintiff: F. Franklin Amanat, AUSA Evan Pays Lestelle, AUSA Josephine Vella, AUSA Katharine E. Brooker, AUSA Matthew Robert Belz, AUSA

U.S. Attorneys Office Eastern District Of New York 271 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, NY 11201-1820

For Defendant: Barclays:

Jeffrey T. Scott, Esq. Karen Patton Seymour, Esq. Richard Howard Klapper, Esq. Leila R. Siddiky, Esq.

Sullivan & Cromwell 125 Broad Street New York, NY 10004

David M. Zinn, Esq. Jesse Smallwood, Esq. Williams & Connolly LLP 725 12th St NW Washington, DOCUMENT 20005 APPEARANCES (Continued):

For Defendant:

Menefee: Dani R. James, Esq.

Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP

1177 Avenue Of The Americas

New York, NY 10036

<u>Caroll</u>: Glen G. McGorty, Esq.

Jared A. Levine, Esq. Crowell & Moring, LLP

590 Madison Ave

20th Floor

New York, NY 10022

<u>Transcription Service</u>: <u>Transcriptions Plus II, Inc.</u>

61 Beatrice Avenue

West Islip, New York 11795 laferrara44@gmail.com

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                            Proceedings
 1
              THE CLERK: Civil Cause for Initial Conference,
 2
   United States of America v. Barclay's Capital, Inc, et
 3
   al., docket 16-cv-7057.
              Would you like the appearances or the sign-in
 4
 5
   sheet is good?
 6
              THE COURT: You know what? Let me just put
 7
   names to faces, if you could just -- I know some of you
 8
   but not all of you. Just go around the tables and
 9
   introduce yourselves.
10
              MR. AMANAT: Good morning, your Honor.
11
              Franklin Amanat from the United States
12
   Attorney's Office on behalf of the United States.
13
              THE COURT: Good morning.
14
              MS. BROOKER: Good morning, your Honor.
15
              Kate Brooker on behalf of the United States,
16
   United States Attorney's Office.
17
              THE COURT: Good morning.
18
              MR. BELZ: Good morning, your Honor.
19
              Matthew Belz on behalf of the government, also
20
   from the United States Attorney's Office.
21
              THE COURT: Good morning.
22
              MS. VELLA: Josephine Vella, United States
23
   Attorney's Office.
24
              THE COURT: Good morning.
25
              MR. LESTELLE: Good morning, your Honor.
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4
                            Proceedings
 1
              Evan Lestelle from the United States Attorney's
 2
   Office on behalf of the United States.
 3
              THE COURT: Good morning.
              MR. KLAPPER: Good morning, your Honor.
 4
              Richard Klapper, Sullivan & Cromwell for the
 5
 6
   Barclays defendants. That would be all of the defendants
 7
   other than Mr. Caroll and Mr. Menefee.
 8
              THE COURT: Good morning.
 9
              MR. ZINN: Good morning, your Honor.
10
              David Zinn, Williams and Connolly also for
11
   Barclays.
12
              THE COURT: Good morning.
13
              MR. SMALLWOOD: Jesse Smallwood, Williams and
14
   Connolly.
15
              THE COURT: Good morning.
16
              MS. JAMES: Good morning, your Honor.
17
              Dani James from Kramer Levin on behalf of Mr.
   Menefee.
18
19
              THE COURT: Good morning.
20
              MR. MCGORTY: Good morning, your Honor.
21
              Glen McGorty of Crowell & Mooring on behalf of
   John Carroll.
22
23
              THE COURT: I'm sorry, I was looking -- Mr.?
24
              MR. MCGORTY: McGorty, Glen McGorty of Crowell
25
    & Mooring on behalf of John Carroll.
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5
                            Proceedings
 1
              THE COURT: Ah, yes, here you are. Good
 2
   morning.
 3
              MR. MCGORTY: Good morning.
              MS. SIDDIKY: Good morning.
 4
 5
              Leila Siddiky on behalf of Barclays from
   Sullivan & Cromwell.
 6
 7
              THE COURT: Good morning.
 8
              MR. SCOTT: Good morning, your Honor.
 9
              Jeff Scott from Sullivan & Cromwell on behalf
10
   of the Barclays defendants.
11
              THE COURT: Good morning. Okay. Let me just
12
   look at my notes here.
13
              Ms. Siddiky, I don't think I -- I don't have
14
   you in my notes. Have you entered a notice of
15
    appearance?
16
              MS. SIDDIKY: No, I have not, your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: Okay. Would you do so please and
18
   just give me the spelling of your name?
19
              MS. SIDDIKY: S as in Sam.
20
              THE COURT: Uh-hum.
21
              MS. SIDDIKY: I-D as in dog, D as in dog, I-K-Y.
22
              THE COURT: I-K-Y. And your first name?
23
              MS. SIDDIKY: Leila, L-E-I-L-A.
24
              THE COURT: Thank you. All right, folks.
25
              So let's get up to speed. I've got your
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6
                            Proceedings
 1
   proposed discovery plan. What I am hoping to do today,
 2
   not do a deep dive into the case but just have you guys
 3
   who are, of course, much more familiar with it than I,
   give me a sense of where you think the primary factual
 4
 5
   disputes are, so that I can have a sense of what's likely
   to come up in discovery and any discovery issues that
 6
 7
   you've identified as something I may have to rule on and
 8
    then we're going to get to a discussion of the schedule.
 9
              So Mr. Amanat, are you going to speak for the
10
   government or whoever wants to speak?
11
              MR. AMANAT: Do you prefer that we speak from
12
   the podium or --
13
              THE COURT: I prefer always that you maintain
14
   your comfort.
15
              MR. AMANAT: Okay, great. Thank you. Yes,
16
   good morning.
17
              The United States brought this suit at the end
18
   of December of 2016.
19
              THE COURT: I'll just note we're joined by Ms.
20
   Seymour. Welcome.
21
              MS. SEYMOUR: Apologies for being late, your
22
   Honor.
23
              THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Amanat.
24
              MR. AMANAT: We filed our complaint on December
25
   22nd, 2016 under the Financial Institutions Reform,
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7
                            Proceedings
 1
   Recovery and Enforcement Act or FIRREA, seeking civil
 2
   penalties from Barclays and two of its former executives
 3
   on the basis of a number of predicate offenses including
   mail fraud, wire fraud, bank fraud in violations of 18
 4
 5
   USC 1005 and 1014.
 6
              THE COURT: Forgive me for interrupting. I'll
 7
   try not to do it too often but the mention of the
 8
   criminal statutes reminds me, I intended to ask whether
 9
   the government has provided notice to all victims of the
10
    alleged offenses about today's proceeding?
11
              MR. AMANAT: We have not, your Honor. This is
12
13
              THE COURT: Please do so.
14
              MR. AMANAT: Yeah, FIRREA is a hybrid statute
15
    that provides for civil penalties --
16
              THE COURT: I'm not talking about FIRREA --
17
              MR. AMANAT: Right.
              THE COURT: -- Mr. Amanat. As the government
18
19
   well knows --
20
              MR. AMANAT: Right.
21
              THE COURT: -- 18 USC 3771 requires notice to
22
   every victim of a federal crime of any public court
23
   proceeding involving that crime. The complaint here
24
    alleges the commission of several federal crimes. I'm
25
   sure you've identified all of the victims. Going
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8 Proceedings 1 forward, please provide advance notice to every 2 identified victim of the proceedings that they can be 3 present and be heard if they think that's appropriate for them to do so. 4 MR. AMANAT: We will do so, your Honor. 5 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. AMANAT: So we, as I said, brought suit in 8 December. The complaint lays out in some detail the 9 evidence that the government developed against the defendants over the course of the investigation that 10 11 preceded this action. 12 We have since the filing of this suit, 13 commenced discovery, both to the defendants and from the 14 defendants. 15 THE COURT: I take it that's on consent, 16 everybody. You know, to the extent that folks, you've 17 exchanged discovery demands prior to the 16(f) 18 conference, I take it that's on consent? 19 MR. AMANAT: Yes. 20 MR. KLAPPER: Yes, your Honor. 21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. MR. AMANAT: Both sides have exchanged 23 24 automatic disclosures and propounded discovery requests 25 on the other side, which the answers to which are

9 Proceedings 1 pending. The -- our suit is predicated on 36 deals 2 referred to in the complaint as the subject deals, that 3 Barclays secured ties between December of 2005 and August of 2007, these were residential mortgage-backed 4 5 securitizations, that were backed by mortgages amount to 31 billion dollars worth of assets backed these 6 7 securities. 8 And it is the government's contention as 9 alleged in some detail in the complaint, that the securitization of all 36 of these deals was the produce 10 11 of a fraudulent scheme, conducted by Barclays and for seven of the deals as well, the two individual 12 13 defendants, Paul Menefee and John Carroll. 14 THE COURT: And they were CFO and chief 15 accounting officer? 16 MR. AMANAT: No, no. Paul Menefee was a banker 17 at Barclays who was the individual principally 18 responsible for overseeing the subprime principal 19 securitizations. John Carroll was a trader at Barclays who was primarily -- who was the individual primarily 20 21 responsible for the acquisition of the pools of subprime 22 whole loans that ended up being securitized in all of the 23 deals that, whose names begin with SABR, S-A-B-R.

THE COURT: But wasn't one of them an officer of SABR or both of them?

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10
                            Proceedings
              MR. AMANAT: They were officers of SABR, yes.
1
 2
   They --
              THE COURT: That's what I --
 3
              MR. AMANAT: I apologize. I thought you had
 4
 5
   asked if they were the CFO of Barclays.
 6
              THE COURT: No, no, okay, of SABR.
 7
              MR. AMANAT: Yes. So the SABR entity --
 8
              THE COURT: Sorry to interrupt, but counsel who
 9
   just entered, could you identify yourself?
10
              MR. LEVINE: Jared Levine with Crowell & Moring
   for defendant John Carroll.
11
12
              THE COURT: Good morning, welcome.
              MR. LEVINE: Good morning.
13
14
              MR. AMANAT: Yes, so the SABR entities,
15
   Securitized Asset Backed Receivables, LLC was a special
16
   purpose vehicle that Barclays created for purposes of
17
   holding these loans and being the sponsor of the
18
   principal subprime securitizations. Menefee was the
19
   chief financial officer, and chief accounting officer of
20
   SABR. And Carroll also had a similar role in the
21
   entities that were created to facilitate the
   securitizations.
22
23
              In the broader hierarchy of Barclays Capital,
24
   Inc., which was the principal underwriter of these 36
25
   deals, Menefee and Carroll were, you know, somewhere
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Proceedings

between midlevel management a bit higher than that but they were not certainly the CFO of Barclays Capital.

So it is our contention as I was saying that there was a fraudulent scheme that transpired from 2005 to 2007 which as part of that fraudulent scheme involved the commission of multiple acts of mail fraud, wire fraud, bank fraud, in violations of 18 USC 1005 and 1014, in connection with the securitization of these 36 deals.

And that as a result of this fraudulent scheme, Barclays securitized in these 36 deals, tens of thousands of mortgage loans, whose characteristics it misrepresented to investors in the offering documents such as the prospective supplement and other types of communications and representations it made to investors where it systematically misrepresented the quality of the loans. It represented them as having been underwritten in accordance with underwriting guidelines and other standards aimed at insuring the defendants — the borrowers' ability to pay when the defendants knew that, in fact, the borrowers have no such ability to pay or had less ability to pay than were being represented.

As of a result of these misrepresentations, these subject deals performed catastrophically. Over half of the mortgage loans securitized in these 36 deals defaulted and the investors in these deals incurred

12 Proceedings billions of dollars in losses on their investments. 1 2 So it is on the basis of those -- and I am 3 summarizing, the complaint is long and quite detailed --THE COURT: Yes, I've read it. Yeah. 4 5 MR. AMANAT: -- but it is the government's 6 allegation on the basis of these misrepresentations and 7 these other elements of the fraudulent scheme, Barclays 8 and the two individual defendants violated the predicate offenses which subjects them to civil penalty liability 9 under FIRREA. 10 11 In terms of the -- to answer your Honor's 12 question about where the factual disputes lie, obviously 13 from the perspective of the government, we have a very 14 strong case. We've laid out in some detail in the 15 complaint, the basis for our allegations and in fact, 16 high level officials that Barclays, including the CEO of 17 Barclays have essentially admitted to the press, that 18 there were transgressions here on the part of Barclays 19 that are appropriate targets for legal liability and, you 20 know, according to the CEO in a statement he made about 21 this case, it --22 THE COURT: I can't help but notice, Mr. Amanat, that in purporting to tell me about the factual 23 24 disputes, what you're telling me is all the ways that

25

you're right.

13 Proceedings 1 MR. AMANAT: Okay. 2 THE COURT: I was actually hoping you would 3 tell me about the factual disputes. MR. AMANAT: Okay. So obviously one of the 4 biggest issues that the defendants have raised is whether 5 6 we can actually demonstrate scienter on the part of the 7 Barclays' officials. That's obviously -- whenever the 8 government brings a fraud case, it needs to prove the requisite scienter. 9 10 We believe we can. They believe we cannot. 11 It's been a topic of discussion between the parties, both 12 during the investigative phase, there were some 13 discussions that we had, as well as since the suit was 14 brought. 15 There is -- the parties have also discussed a 16 difference of opinion as to who may have been affected by 17 Barclays fraud and how. Under the statute, at least with 18 regard to the predicate offenses of mail fraud and wire 19 fraud, in order to obtain civil penalties based on mail 20 fraud and wire fraud, the government needs to show that 21 the mail fraud and wire fraud affected a federally 22 insured financial institution or what we call FIFI, F-I-23 F-I, in the vernacular.

And so the parties have a -- I guess you would describe it as both a philosophical dispute and a factual

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                            Proceedings
 1
   dispute over whether FIFIs were affected by the
 2
   fraudulent scheme and if so, how. And that's one of the
 3
   -- the legal aspects of that issue are part of what's
   currently pending before Judge Matsumoto on the
 4
 5
   defendants' motion to dismiss.
 6
              There are -- I mean those I think are the
 7
   major --
 8
              THE COURT: Can I stop you there?
 9
              MR. AMANAT: -- issues.
10
              THE COURT: Can I stop you there about the
11
   issues of --
12
              MR. AMANAT: Sure.
13
              THE COURT: -- the FIFIs and the financial
14
   institutions because I saw in your discovery plan that
15
   there's a dispute about that. Is there something that --
16
   as I read the discovery plan, that defendants are saying
17
    that you should have disclosed the identities of the
18
   FIFIs that you claim were affected by the alleged fraud.
19
   Have you identified them but just not disclosed them or
20
   is it a problem of identifying them? Is it a matter of
21
   completeness? What's the issue from your perspective?
22
              MR. AMANAT: From our perspective, the issue is
23
   as follows, your Honor. The government's position is
24
   that FIFIs are affected by the defendants' fraud
25
   categorically in the following sense. In other words,
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Proceedings

we've identified numerous categories in the complaint of relationships, if you will, between third-party entities and Barclays and have alleged that any entity that falls within one of those categories is affected by the fraudulent scheme.

So for example, initial purchasers of the

securities, secondary market purchasers of the securities, originators who participated in the -- originators who sold loans to Barclays that were securitized in the deal, trustee of the securities, servicers. There's six, seven categories enumerated in the complaint that the government alleges any entity that as a matter of fact, fell into one of those categories with regard to one or more of the subject deals, was affected by the fraudulent scheme.

And of course if those entities happened to be a FIFI, then they're an affected FIFI and we've identified --

THE COURT: Have you identified who they are?

MR. AMANAT: In the complaint, we listed about a dozen of them and in our automatic disclosures --

THE COURT: Have you identified all of them?

MR. AMANAT: We have not identified all of
them, your Honor, because the statute in the government's
reading only requires that at least one FIFI be affected

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16
                            Proceedings
   by a deal --
1
 2
              THE COURT: Sorry, I --
 3
              MR. AMANAT: -- in order for there to be a
   basis for the --
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Sorry, may I?
 6
              MR. AMANAT: Yes, please.
 7
              THE COURT: I wasn't asking if you've
 8
   identified them to the defendants.
 9
              MR. AMANAT: Oh, we have --
10
              THE COURT: Apparently you have not --
11
              MR. AMANAT: -- not identified --
12
              THE COURT: Yes, have you internally identified
13
   all of the affected FIFIs?
14
              MR. AMANAT: No, we have not, your Honor.
15
   have identified affected -- we have identified at least
16
   one affected FIFI for each subject deal but there are ---
17
              THE COURT: Have you disclosed to the
18
   defendants all that you've identified?
19
              MR. AMANAT: Not yet, your Honor, no.
20
              THE COURT: Why not?
              MR. AMANAT: Well, they've propounded
21
22
    interrogatories to us. The answers aren't --
23
              THE COURT: What's the secret?
24
              MR. AMANAT: There's no secret, your Honor.
25
              THE COURT: All right. So identify them.
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17
                            Proceedings
   Look, you have to -- all of them would be victims, right?
1
 2
              MR. AMANAT: Not necessarily.
 3
              THE COURT: Oh, why not?
              MR. AMANAT: Because --
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Describe --
 6
              MR. AMANAT: -- the law --
 7
              THE COURT: Excuse me. Describe to me somebody
 8
   who would be an affected FIFI but not directly and
 9
   proximately harmed by the commission of the charged
10
   offenses.
11
              MR. AMANAT: Sure. Well, the case law, your
12
   Honor, draws a distinction between affect and
13
   victimization. Victimization is a species of affect but
14
   not the only one. So, for example --
15
              THE COURT: Mr. Amanat, you misunderstand my
16
   question. I am not asking about FIRREA, I am really not.
17
              MR. AMANAT: Right.
18
              THE COURT: There are going to -- because you
19
   have obligations under the Victims Rights Act --
20
              MR. AMANAT: Right.
21
              THE COURT: -- which I am sure you're diligent
22
   about fulfilling, you can't fulfill them unless you've
23
    identified those who fall into the category --
24
              MR. AMANAT: Right.
25
              THE COURT: -- of people or institutions who
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18
                            Proceedings
 1
   are directly and proximally harmed by the commission of
 2
   the offenses described in the complaint.
 3
              You've identified some. There may be some that
   you haven't yet identified.
 4
 5
              MR. AMANAT: Right.
 6
              THE COURT: But all of those that you've
 7
   identified must be given notice. So word is out or will
 8
   be. Is there any reason not to share the information
   with the defendants?
10
              MR. AMANAT: Well, the information that we have
11
   as to who was victimized is information that we obtained
12
    from the defendants in the first instance. So they have
13
   the information. In terms of --
14
              THE COURT: Mr Amanat? Mr. Amanat?
15
              MR. AMANAT: Yes.
16
              THE COURT: Any reason not to share? Look, you
17
   must under federal law, notify the victims.
18
              MR. AMANAT: Right.
19
              THE COURT: Every proceeding. Any reason not
20
   to tell the defendants here, the people we're providing
21
   notice to?
22
              MR. AMANAT: No, your Honor. We just haven't
23
   compiled that --
24
              THE COURT: Okay, so --
25
              MR. AMANAT: -- full list yet.
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19 Proceedings 1 THE COURT: -- so do it. And I understand, 2 look, the fact that it may not be complete yet after God 3 knows how long you have been conducting this investigation and almost a decade after the offenses were 4 5 completed -- the alleged offenses, I should say, I don't 6 know why you wouldn't have this information but to the 7 extent you're still compiling it, okay, you can 8 supplement it. 9 But to the extent you have it, you have a pre-10 existing obligation to provide notice to those 11 institutions and the people themselves, I don't see why you wouldn't just turn it over to the defendants but in 12 13 any event, please do so. 14 MR. AMANAT: Okay, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: And as you identify others, 16 supplement it. 17 MR. AMANAT: Very well, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay. So I took you off on a 19 tangent. You were starting to tell me about factual 20 issues that you think are disputes. There's scienter. 21 There's identifying who is affected. Anything else? 22 MR. AMANAT: They've also raised the personal 23 jurisdiction issue as to three of the corporate entities 24 that we named as defendants. They believe that there's

no -- I don't know if that's a factual dispute or a legal

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20
                            Proceedings
1
   dispute but it's in there. It's a bit of both, I quess.
 2
              THE COURT: Okay. Well, is there a factual
 3
   dispute about where the institutions are or it's just a
   question of the legal import of how the jurisdictional
 4
 5
   laws affect them?
 6
              MR. AMANAT: I think there are elements of
 7
   personal jurisdiction as to those three defendants that
 8
   are factual.
 9
              THE COURT: Okay. Is this something that you
10
   think will be, as far as you're concerned, the subject of
11
   discovery?
12
              MR. AMANAT: We've already propounded discovery
13
   requests to the defendants aimed at fleshing out the
14
   factual elements of that.
              THE COURT: All right. Unless there's
15
16
   something else you think I need to know to get up to
17
   speed, I would like to turn over the floor to your
18
   colleagues. Anything else?
19
              MR. AMANAT: Those are the key points, your
20
   Honor.
21
              THE COURT: Okay. Who wants to speak for
22
   Barclays?
23
              MR. KLAPPER: It's Richard Klapper of Sullivan
24
    & Cromwell.
25
              THE COURT: Mr. Klapper, go ahead.
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21 Proceedings 1 MR. KLAPPER: Thank you, your Honor. Let me 2 start with the last piece because in a way it's the 3 There's only one defendant that we make a personal jurisdiction motion to dismiss. That's Barclays 4 5 It's a bank holding company registered in the 6 United Kingdom located in London. 7 THE COURT: And it does no business here in the United States? 8 9 MR. KLAPPER: It does. It only owns 10 subsidiaries that do business. It does not directly do 11 any business. 12 THE COURT: I see. Obviously the 13 jurisdictional issue is not before me. So I am not going 14 to wade into it but do you anticipate it's going to have 15 any effect on the discovery process? 16 MR. KLAPPER: No. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. KLAPPER: I mean unless they propound 19 requests that go activities of the holding company in the 20 United Kingdom that we don't think are proper. It's a 21 pretty straightforward legal question. 22 THE COURT: But your jurisdictional position 23 will not affect the basic proposition that Barclays PLC 24 should be able to provide discovery in this case. 25 MR. KLAPPER: Yes.

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22
                            Proceedings
 1
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. So let's move
 2
        From your perspective, what are the factual issues
 3
   that are disputed here?
              MR. KLAPPER: Well, let me just start and say
 4
 5
   as Mr. Amanat mentioned, there is a motion to dismiss
 6
   pending before Judge Matsumoto which --
 7
              THE COURT: Yes. When I ask a question, it's
 8
   usually a pretty good clue of what it is I want to know
 9
   about.
10
              MR. KLAPPER: Right.
11
              THE COURT: I actually do know there's a motion
12
   to dismiss pending. Any chance I could get you to answer
13
   the question I asked?
14
              MR. KLAPPER:
                            Sure.
              THE COURT: Okay. Wonderful.
15
16
              MR. KLAPPER: The first disputed issue I
17
   believe your Honor has now resolved which is the question
18
   about the affected or victimized financial institutions
19
   because this is a FIRREA case. Either it's got to be a
20
   victimized financial institution under the Bank Fraud
21
   provision or it's got to be a --
22
              THE COURT: Moving onto the factual issues that
   are in dispute, any chance I could get you to --
23
24
              MR. KLAPPER: Sure.
25
              THE COURT: -- describe those for me, please?
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23 Proceedings MR. KLAPPER: Sure. 1 2 THE COURT: Thanks. 3 MR. KLAPPER: So scienter will definitely be an There's been a two-year investigation. So from 4 5 Barclays, the government has pretty much gotten most but 6 not all of what it has asked for and I think we're on our 7 way towards resolving some of the other issues. There 8 may be issues as to audiotapes, just because they're so 9 difficult to listen to and go through. 10 THE COURT: When you say there may be issues, 11 meaning discoverability or what they say? 12 MR. KLAPPER: Burden. Burden. It's -- they've 13 received a lot of them --14 THE COURT: Uh-hum. 15 MR. KLAPPER: -- during the course of the 16 investigation. They've requested more. We've had 17 discussions. There's no ripe dispute but to the extent 18 that the number of hours that have to be listened to in 19 order to determine what's responsive to their requests is too large, that may be a dispute with respect to 20 21 Barclays. 22 THE COURT: I am honestly -- perhaps I 23 shouldn't be but I am surprised to hear that there's 24 going to be any objection to something that will take too 25 long, given the extraordinarily lengthy discovery period

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24
                            Proceedings
   you've all proposed but --
1
 2
              MR. KLAPPER: Yes, and --
 3
              THE COURT: -- maybe you'll persuade me.
              MR. KLAPPER: Now the likely discovery disputes
 4
 5
   are ones that come out of third-party requests.
 6
              THE COURT: Uh-hum.
 7
              MR. KLAPPER: So one of the reasons, probably
 8
   the sole reason for the length of the discovery period is
 9
   the government's case depends upon the description of
10
   loans in the offering documents. That requires looking
11
   at loan files. The government has apparently taken the
12
   view that they can look at servicer files. That is the
13
   companies that service the loan after it's been made to a
14
   borrower.
15
              Our position is or at least we reserved the
16
   position to take a look at those files and make sure that
17
    they're adequate because the files of the originators,
18
   those people who made the loans, tend to be more
19
   expansive, contain more documents and are more relevant
20
   to the question what did the person who made the loan
21
   know about the borrower.
22
              THE COURT: I am missing something. Are you
23
   saying that because there may be a different set of
24
    documents that will have more information --
25
              MR. KLAPPER: Correct.
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25 Proceedings 1 THE COURT: -- there should be some limit on 2 looking at another set of documents that may have less 3 information? MR. KLAPPER: No. What it means is that while 4 5 we have produced to the government a large number of 6 servicer files, we will have to go out to the people like Countrywide and some defunct entities like IndyMac and 7 8 request loan files. Those entities in other cases have at times objected to requests, at times they haven't. 9 10 We'll just have to see. And it is a large number of loan 11 files. There are in these 36 deals, a huge number of 12 loan files. 13 THE COURT: Can you give me the order of 14 magnitude? 15 MR. AMANAT: 154,000 loans. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. KLAPPER: They are -- the government is 18 proceeding by sampling. We reserve the right to contest 19 that but that's how they're proceeding and between 20 sampling and looking at one category, one additional 21 category of loans, I believe they're up above 7,000 loans 22 that they propose to look at. 23 THE COURT: When you say you reserve the right, 24 I didn't hear the rest of the sentence. You reserve the 25 right to do what now?

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                            Proceedings
 1
              MR. KLAPPER:
                            To contest the legitimacy of
 2
   taking the results from the sample and extrapolating it
 3
   to the whole.
              THE COURT: That's going to be an issue, an
 4
 5
   evidentiary issue.
 6
              MR. KLAPPER: Correct.
 7
              THE COURT: Okay. Not a discovery issue.
 8
   Okay.
 9
              MR. KLAPPER: But the government is looking at,
10
   we believe approximately 7,000 loans.
11
              THE COURT: And of course you're free in
12
   advance of teeing up the evidentiary issue, I want to
13
   make sure that no one is precluded from making an
14
   argument before Judg Matsumoto based on some limitation
15
   in discovery.
16
              So obviously if you think that your ability to
17
   defend against the claims will rely on a review of the
18
   entire 154,000, if you think that's appropriate
19
   discovery, you'll make that request and do it but
20
   obviously you won't say they can't rely on sampling if
21
   you're not willing to make the attempt to look at all of
22
   the loans, right?
23
              MR. KLAPPER:
                            Right.
24
              THE COURT: Okay. And our schedule that we've
   agreed with the government on provides that we will have
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                            Proceedings
 1
   the right to designate those loans that we want to look
 2
   at in addition to the ones the government has proposed.
 3
              THE COURT: There's sampling on both sides, as
 4
   opposed to just on one side.
 5
              MR. KLAPPER: Right, sampling or targeted
 6
   looking at --
 7
              THE COURT: Yes.
              MR. KLAPPER: -- particular things.
 8
              THE COURT: Right.
 9
10
              MR. KLAPPER: So one of the disputes may be
11
   with third-parties from whom we need to get this
12
   information.
13
              THE COURT: Okay.
14
              MR. KLAPPER: I don't know whether we're going
15
   to have a dispute with the government over their
16
   production of documents that they have collected in their
17
    investigation. We've had discussions with them.
18
   Hopefully we'll be able to reach an agreement but they
19
   have relied upon work that other United States Attorney's
20
   Offices have done in investigating other entities and I
21
    think where we've landed on this which may or may not be
22
   something that's adequate is that they apparently have
23
    files that relate to their investigation which include
24
    documents that they obtained from other offices and
25
    that's certainly is information, to the extent not
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Proceedings

privileged, that we would want them to produce. I believe they're willing to produce that and are in the process of doing that.

There may come a time where we want information from the government that it's collected in other offices who have investigated, let's say, rating agencies or if they've investigated the originators that we may need. That's not a current dispute but it may come up.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KLAPPER: There's also the issue, speaking of rating agencies, of the third-parties like rating agencies and whether or not they will be willing to provide us with the information that we'll seek from them. We're --

THE COURT: From the rating agencies.

MR. KLAPPER: From the rating agencies. One of the reasons we can't be that clear about what we may want is we haven't yet seen the total of what the government has obtained.

THE COURT: Uh-hum.

MR. KLAPPER: So if the government has obtained what we think is adequate, then we don't have to redo their work but if we don't think it's adequate and we need additional information from the rating agencies, we may have to go to that.

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Proceedings

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These cases, your Honor, although this is a fraud case, which makes it different from a lot of the residential mortgage-backed securities cases, many of which were more or less strict liability cases under the securities laws, but fundamentally a lot of what we have to do in this case is similar to other cases and there have not been a huge number of disputes. There have been issues about borrower personal identification information and the like, which had been worked out and we've been working with the government on that issue and, in fact, that's an issue in our proposed protective order that we submitted yesterday. But these have not been litigations that have had a huge amount of discovery dispute. It's a huge amount of work, a huge amount of documents but not a huge amount of disputes. THE COURT: Sounds like you're all going to be working hard except me. MR. KLAPPER: Right. MR. AMANAT: I --MR. KLAPPER: Oh, I should mention --THE COURT: Which is fine with me. MR. KLAPPER: -- that we have had discussions about interview memos that the government has taken,

that's not ripe to be able to say we're going to be

30 Proceedings 1 unable to resolve it but it is an open issue as to our 2 ability to obtain those. 3 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you. Let me turn next to Ms. James. You're 4 5 representing Mr. Menefee? 6 MS. JAMES: Yes, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: From your perspective, you know, I 8 know in a case like this the cases -- the claims against 9 the individuals can be sort of the tail and get 10 overlooked but I want to make sure I am not overlooking 11 anything. 12 Anything unique to your client that you think 13 hasn't been raised that I should know about to get up 14 third-party speed? 15 MS. JAMES: I appreciate the opportunity, your 16 I just want to make clear, I think it was 17 implicit in what Mr. Klapper said that in addition to 18 challenging scienter, I believe all defendants are going 19 to be challenging the falsity and materiality of some of 20 the government's alleged misrepresentations. 21 But with respect to Mr. Klapper's description 22 of the potential discovery disputes on behalf of Mr. 23 Menefee, I don't at this juncture, see anything 24 different. 25 THE COURT: Well actually this is the first I'm

31 Proceedings 1 hearing that falsity, for example, is going to be 2 contested. So the representations about the extent to 3 which the loans had been -- the due diligence had been done, et cetera, you're saying that those representations 4 5 were not false. 6 MS. JAMES: Correct, your Honor. I believe it's 7 the position of all of the defendants that many of the 8 statements and the offering documents that the government is challenging were incorrect, were in fact accurate and 9 10 that is the reason that the parties are going to engage 11 in a reunderwriting exercise of the loans to resolve that 12 disputed fact. 13 THE COURT: With respect to your client, I know 14 that the complaint attributes to your client specific 15 statements often in quotation marks, are those in 16 dispute? 17 MS. JAMES: I think the government has quoted 18 selective portions of certain statements made by my 19 client. I think what they mean and whether they were 20 false or material in any respect is quite certainly going 21 to be in dispute as --22 THE COURT: So the truth --23 MS. JAMES: -- is --24 THE COURT: -- the veracity of quoted 25 statements will be an issue.

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                            Proceedings
              MS. JAMES: Correct, some of them, yes.
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 2
              THE COURT: But not the words that appear
 3
   between the quotation marks?
              MS. JAMES:
                         The words that appear between the
 4
 5
   quotation marks were derived from a document or
 6
   recording.
               So those words do exist but we do have a
 7
   dispute over what they mean.
 8
              THE COURT: They don't mean what they appear to
 9
   mean.
10
              MS. JAMES: That's correct, your Honor.
11
              THE COURT: Okay. All right.
12
              MS. JAMES: And I think also there will be a
13
   factual dispute about what precisely his role was in
14
   reviewing certain of the loan pools, underlying certain
15
   of the securitizations. I think the government -- as the
16
   complaint reads, there's a suggestion that he had his
17
   hands in absolutely everything and I think that goes to
18
   the scienter point --
19
              THE COURT: Okay.
20
              MS. JAMES: -- but I am not sure that that will
21
   prove to be correct.
22
              THE COURT: And one other thing that I raise --
23
    I always raise in circumstances where there's an
24
    allegation of criminal conduct and individual defendants
25
   in a civil case, I don't mean to suggest anything other
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                            Proceedings
   than that it's a potential issue and I recognize that
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 2
   given the timing it's less likely but is there any -- do
 3
   you have any anticipation that Fifth Amendment concerns
   or anything else is going to affect discovery in this
 4
 5
   case?
 6
              MS. JAMES: Not at this time, your Honor, no.
 7
              THE COURT: All right. From your perspective,
   anything else I should know to get up to speed?
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 9
              MS. JAMES: No, your Honor.
10
              THE COURT: Let me ask you --
11
              MS. JAMES: Thank you.
12
              THE COURT: -- to turn it over to Mr. McGorty.
   Same kinds of questions for you, Mr. McGorty about your
13
14
   clients.
15
              MR. MCGORTY: And, your Honor, the same kinds
16
   of answers. You know, we would join with the bank's
17
   analysis of the potential factual disputes. With respect
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   to Mr. Carroll, you know, it's difficult to sort of
19
    identify factual -- specific factual disputes
20
   because there are so few specific facts alleged against
21
   Mr. Carroll in the complaint despite it's length.
22
              We do believe that materiality is an issue. We
23
   do believe that the falsity of some of the statements,
24
   not -- and there are very few statements about Mr.
25
   Carroll and from Mr. Carroll in the complaint but we're
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                            Proceedings
 1
   not disputing the words but perhaps their meaning in the
 2
   actual case.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. MCGORTY: So we would just join with the
 4
 5
   arguments that have been raised.
 6
              THE COURT: And same question about Fifth
 7
   Amendment or related concerns, anything that you think
 8
   will affect discovery?
 9
              MR. MCGORTY: No, we do not, your Honor.
10
              THE COURT: Okay. All right.
11
              MR. KLAPPER: Your Honor, if I could just ask
12
    one --
13
              THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Klapper?
14
              MR. KLAPPER: -- additional point which both
15
    the individuals and Barclays has and that is Mr. Amanat
16
   has mentioned a singular scheme across all the deals.
17
              THE COURT: Uh-hum.
18
              MR. KLAPPER:
                            These individuals, Mr. Menefee
19
   and Mr. Carroll were not involved in many of the deals
20
   and there will be a dispute as to how they could possibly
21
   be part of a scheme that involved those deals.
22
   Barclays defendants, there will be very much a dispute as
23
   to the existence of any kind of scheme but certainly not
24
   a scheme that crosses over subprime deals, deals that are
25
   not subprime deals and deals where Barclays was solely
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Proceedings

the underwriter and not the issuer of the securities.

So these issues are teed up in front of Judge Matsumoto but they will be an issue continuing through the case.

THE COURT: I want to discuss with you the discovery plan that you've submitted and look, let me say, I get it that this is not a typical case, you know -- I've got some lawyers waiting on the next case that is more routine, so you know I didn't come in here expecting that you get all the discovery done in six months.

That said, this is a really extraordinary amount of time that you've planned out for a case of exceptional importance to the public and I'm sure there are a lot of people who quite understandably want to see this resolved sooner rather than later. I'm not going to press you at the moment on your very long period for fact discovery deadline -- in the fact discovery deadline. I get it. You've got a lot of sources of information to get to and a lot of documents to collate but I want you guys to be clear, I don't -- with a fact discovery period of 14 months, I really don't anticipate being terribly receptive to a request to extend it.

So please go forward with the expectation that that's going to be a firm deadline. I did want to discuss the proposal to have expert discovery extend for

going to take that long?

Proceedings

more than nine months after the close of fact discovery.

I take it there's a fair amount of expert work that yo could be started on while you're doing fact discovery, even if that's not the case, I'm quite honestly skeptical about the need to take nine months after the completion of fact discovery to exchange your expert reports. Does anybody want to tell me what you have in mind that's

MR. KLAPPER: Let me address that, your Honor. Now first off, the analogous cases, the only one that's gone to trial was the FHFA's case against Nomura in the Southern District before Judge Cote. that case was filed in September of 2011 and went to trial in March of 2015, so three and a half years later.

The case against Royal Bank of Scotland, a similar case, a very large case, as Nomura was not that large a case, smaller than this case, but RBS' case still has not gotten to trial. It was also filed in September of 2011, so that's --

THE COURT: It seems to me the sort of thing that we ought to be aiming not to replicate.

MR. KLAPPER: I agree, your Honor. So then what are the reasons why these take so long? It's the loan file reunderwriting process. Getting the loans, reunderwriting the loans.

Proceedings

THE COURT: I'm not talking -- Mr. Klapper, we seem to have this come up multiple times in such a short period. I ask a different question and I'm hoping you'll answer the one I ask. I am not asking about fact discovery. I said I am going to give you the period that you've asked for on that but expert discovery -- you haven't walked me through the kinds of expertise you anticipate bringing to bare.

I imagine at least some of them could get -some of your experts can get started before the full
completion of fact discovery and even if some of them
have to wait for all discovery, all of the fact discovery
to be completed, I don't understand why it is going to
take nine months for them to complete and exchange their
reports.

MR. KLAPPER: The primary experts are those who reunderwrite loan files. So the testimony on the reunderwriting of the loan files on both sides will be by expert testimony. That will begin as soon as we get the loan files and will continue as we continue to get loan files.

Once the affirmative reunderwriting expert reports are issued, the experts on both sides for reunderwriting, as well as experts on appraisals because it tends to be -- appraisal valuations tends to

Proceedings

be an important issue, will be responding to those reports and that takes a great deal of time.

Other experts such as --

THE COURT: Well, walk me through that. Why does it take a great deal of time?

MR. KLAPPER: Because you have to go and look at the loan by loan analysis of the expert and go through the files and see whether or not you agree with it or not and that's a loan by loan process. I mentioned 7,000 loans, it appears to be what the plaintiffs are planning to do. We may very well have a number of other additional loans that will add to that. That takes a great deal of time.

Other experts such as people who will determine what the effect of any alleged misrepresented feature of the borrower or the loan need to have the results of that work in order to determine whether or not it made a difference.

So for example, if the loan to value according to the plaintiff's expert, was really 105 percent, so the loan was 105 percent of the value according to their valuation, were loans that they've identified as having those features, did they perform in any material way better or worse than loans that they don't contend are misrepresented? They have to wait to see the results of

Proceedings

that in order to begin their work.

THE COURT: See the results of what?

MR. KLAPPER: The plaintiffs were -- in the plaintiff's case, the defendants reunderwriting experts conclusions as to which of the loans were misrepresented.

THE COURT: This strikes me as one where as you go along in discovery, your experts can get a great deal of their work done because yes, there's obviously on each side, a need to respond to the opinion of the opposing expert which you won't get until you get it.

But even before that, your folks are going to be able as you get the loan information, loan by loan, to start working up what you think of the loan, what you think of the materiality of the representations, right? Because you'll have the facts and I take it -- if I am incorrect about this assumption, I'll ask you to relook at yours, I take it that you're not going to wait until August 14th, 2018, when fact discovery is done to turn all of this stuff over to your experts and start having to look at loan by loan analysis.

MR. KLAPPER: Experts on both sides will be looking at the loan files as we obtain the loan files.

THE COURT: Okay. So well before the start of the expert discovery period, your experts are going to be doing their work, and are going to have a great deal

40 Proceedings going on. 1 2 MR. KLAPPER: Right. And then there is a 3 deadline for the affirmative expert reports. So all 4 affirmative expert reports. 5 THE COURT: Right. 6 MR. KLAPPER: Reunderwriting or any other 7 affirmative expert report comes after the end of 8 discovery to give a little bit of time for them to take into account anything that was obtained at the end of 9 fact discovery. 10 11 THE COURT: Uh-hum. 12 MR. KLAPPER: Then there are the rebuttal 13 expert reports because you can't really start on the 14 rebuttal work -- you can review the loan files and we 15 will on both sides, I am sure, be reviewing the loan 16 files but you can't respond to the conclusions of the 17 experts whether they be valuation experts because they 18 will also be experts who purport to have automated 19 valuation algorithms where they're going to say okay, 20 this is the real value of the loan according to my black 21 box and then there will be people on the other side 22 criticizing that. You won't know the results of that 23 either until you get the affirmative reports. 24 THE COURT: I get that but, you know, if the

experts already have their views about what the opinions

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Proceedings

should be, and then they see the opposing expert who has a disagreeing view, they're already well on their way to being able to explain why that expert is wrong because they've already done their analysis.

Sure, you have to take into account the methodology of the opposing expert and explain why you disagree or if you still disagree after seeing the report, I get that. But you've set aside six months, at least, if I am not mistaken, or is it more for rebuttal opinions. It seems like an extraordinarily long time.

MR. KLAPPER: It's a long time because there are a lot of loans. These cases are, as much as the government makes very broad assertions, these cases are — involve individual loans and even on a sampling method there are going to be more than 7,000 and probably a lot more than that, given what we're going to do as well, loans and they take a while.

THE COURT: All right. Well, look, largely because I defer to the fact that you all have a lot more expertise in the issues in this case than I possibly can at this point, I'm going to defer to your proposal but I am looking at this as something that already has baked into it the one or two or three requests for extensions that I often see in civil cases and I am going to treat it that way.

Proceedings

So please understand that if you're going to ask for more time at any point, you're going to need to give a very compelling reason and a very detailed explanation of what you've done up to that point to comply with the proposal that I'm sure you've all put a lot of thought into to propose something that you can live with. I expect you do that because this is, you know, for events that had such an important effect on the national and global economy a decade ago, for us not to be in a position to complete discovery until the end of May 2019, is extraordinary.

I am not in a position to be able to tell you

I am not in a position to be able to tell you that it's unwarranted but I am in a position to tell you that having committed to it on all your parts, I am going to expect you to live up to it. All right.

I did want to address the issue of amending the complaint. I think to some extent and I'm having some trouble finding it now in your proposal, to some extent you've left that open-ended, have you not?

MR. AMANAT: We have, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, let's not do that. I'm happy to have you guys go back to the drawing board and come up with a proposal but, you know, Mr. Amanat, the government has been looking into this for how long? Almost a decade?

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                            Proceedings
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              MR. AMANAT: No. Well, our investigation of
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   Barclays began in early 2014.
 3
              THE COURT: The government has been looking
 4
   into what's been going on in this industry and --
 5
              MR. AMANAT: Yes. Since --
 6
              THE COURT: -- this practice --
 7
              MR. AMANAT: -- a couple of years before that.
 8
   That's correct, yes.
 9
              THE COURT: So I assume you know what your
10
   pleading needs to look like.
11
              MR. AMANAT: Absolutely.
12
              THE COURT: I assume you'll have a better
13
   understanding after you've had the responses to your
14
   initial document demands and interrogatories.
15
              MR. AMANAT: Right.
16
              THE COURT: I don't intend to leave this open-
17
   ended so that sometime in 2019 you're adding new
18
   allegations that require a new round of discovery.
19
              MR. AMANAT: Yes, we don't have any intention
20
   to do that. We certainly are not planning on adding any
21
   additional defendants or any additional deals for
22
   example.
23
              THE COURT: Right. And there's one other thing
24
   I wanted to add to that which is you put in your plan
   that well, we'll do it in accord with the Federal Rules
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Proceedings

of Civil Procedure. Absolutely. But it's not going to be just Rule 15.

We're going to have a deadline, a presumptive deadline so that any proposed amendment after that deadline also has to satisfy the good cause standard under Rule 16. And to me, what makes the most sense is sometime a couple of months after you receive responses to the initial round of discovery demands, any reason anybody can think of not to make that the presumptive deadline?

MR. AMANAT: In an earlier draft of this document that the parties were discussing, the parties had initially thought to put that deadline at the end of November of this year --

THE COURT: Uh-hum.

MR. AMANAT: -- it was -- the reason we ended up leaving it open-ended, it was then pointed out that we were not likely to receive a decision on the defendants' motion to dismiss until after that date. And so the parties ended up deleting the language about the deadline for amending the complaint being the end of November in favor of language that allowed the parties to kind of revisit that issue once we get a decision from the judge on the motion to dismiss.

But, you know, from the government's point of

45 Proceedings 1 view, we don't anticipate on our end adding any 2 additional parties or claims. The only amendment that 3 the government is likely to make to the complaint will either be an amendment to reform the complaint if need be 4 in response to a decision on the motion to dismiss --5 6 THE COURT: Right. 7 MR. AMANAT: -- or alternatively, you know, I 8 guess the possibility of, you know, conforming the 9 complaint to the evidence that emerges in discovery as is 10 sometimes (indiscernible). 11 THE COURT: And both of those clearly fall 12 within the good cause standard of Rule 16. 13 MR. AMANAT: Sure. The --14 THE COURT: So what I am really looking for is 15 something that puts a deadline on when you have to amend 16 your pleadings to conform to what you've learned in 17 discovery up to that point, understanding that most of 18 what we've done, I am happy to adopt that end of November 19 deadline --20 MR. AMANAT: The government has no objection. 21 The one issue that the parties discussed in regards to 22 this topic that could conceivably affect discovery is the 23 possibly that the defendants who of course haven't 24 answered yet because their answer is not due since they

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moved to dismiss instead --

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46
                            Proceedings
              THE COURT: Uh-hum.
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 2
              MR. AMANAT: -- may at some point in time
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   decide to bring in additional parties for their purposes.
 4
   And they haven't ruled out --
 5
              THE COURT: Any --
 6
              MR. AMANAT: -- the possibility of wanting to
 7
   do that.
 8
              THE COURT: Anyone going to do that?
 9
              MR. KLAPPER: No.
10
              THE COURT: You folks?
11
              MS. JAMES: No, your Honor.
12
              MR. MCGORTY: No, your Honor.
13
              THE COURT: Okay.
14
              MR. AMANAT: So --
15
              THE COURT: So but I do think in lieu of an
16
   answer and I understand that you filed a motion to
17
    dismiss, to shape everybody's expectations in discovery
18
   and allow you all to meet the discovery deadline, whether
19
   you label it answer or something else, I don't
   particularly care, I think it would be useful to have a
20
21
   document from each defendant that or each group of
22
   defendants that does what an answer would do saying, you
23
   know, this one is admitted, this one is denied, this one
24
   we don't have information, so that the parties can shape
25
   their discovery requests accordingly. And I am going to
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                            Proceedings
   ask you to do that within 30 days. Okay?
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 2
              MR. KLAPPER: Yes, your Honor.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Only because
   hope spring's eternal but not because I have any
 4
 5
   expectation of a positive result, settlement? You must
 6
   have discussed it up until now or you wouldn't be here.
 7
              MR. AMANAT: Yes, your Honor. Prior to filing
 8
   suit, the parties actually engaged in about seven months
   of --
10
              THE COURT: I'm sure, yes.
11
              MR. AMANAT: -- settlement discussions
12
   intermittently over that time but obviously more
13
    intensely towards the latter part of that period.
14
   those discussions did reach the highest levels of both
15
    the government and Barclays and ultimately proved not
    fruitful which is how we ended up here.
16
17
              As we previously communicated to the
18
   defendants, the government continues to stand ready to
19
   discuss settlement with them at any time and does
20
   perceive settlement to be a -- certainly a viable and
21
   preferable way to achieve resolution of this case on a
22
   time frame that's sooner than what is anticipated by the
23
   discovery plan.
24
              But the ball is really in the defendants' court
25
   and until we hear from them that they are interested in
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Proceedings

resuming settlement discussions with us, we're obviously proceeding with discovery and certainly are hopeful that in the course of discovery the issues will be framed, the parties positions will develop to a point where eventually the parties can resume settlement discussions again at some point, that the defendants consider opportune.

MR. KLAPPER: As Mr. Amanat said, there were a lot of discussions, exchange of views and the like, and the government decided to file this lawsuit. We're always willing to talk to the government but at this point, we think that the better way to reach a resolution is to go forward with the lawsuit, the motion to dismiss the discovery that we are obtaining from the government and there may come a time down the road where it will make sense for both sides to talk but I don't think it's quite the right time.

THE COURT: Okay, look, a lot of cases more routine than this, I would say guys, you need to just get to the table. I know you've been there and I'm not going to add anything to that discussion that you haven't thought of yourselves but keep your eyes open for an opportunity and please let me know if there's anything that can happen on my side, whether it's some sort of court-sponsored settlement conference or mediation,

49 Proceedings anything that I can do to facilitate getting you guys 1 2 back to the table, let me know but I am going to assume 3 that I will hear from you and I won't press you on it. I'm always going to ask. 4 5 Is there anything else that anyone thinks we 6 should take up today that we haven't already discussed? 7 MR. AMANAT: No, your Honor, we did -- the 8 parties did jointly file a proposed protective order 9 yesterday. 10 THE COURT: Yes, I haven't taken a look at it 11 yet. 12 MR. AMANAT: Yes. 13 THE COURT: I'll --14 MR. AMANAT: It's long. I am sure it will --15 THE COURT: I will take a look at it and let 16 you know if I have any concerns about it. I'll enter the 17 schedule as we've discussed. Just to recap the things 18 that I have in my notes of sort of our take-away, the 19 government is going to provide a victim notice going 20 forward and going to disclose the effective FIFIs and financial institutions that you've identified thus far to 21 the defendants. 22 23 We'll set into the schedule that you've 24 proposed a presumptive amendment deadline of November 25 30th of this year. Defendants are going to provide some

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   document response to the allegations in the complaint in
 1
 2
   the way an answer would, thirty days from today. I think
 3
   that's it.
 4
              Anything else?
 5
              MR. KLAPPER: Does your Honor wish that we
 6
   submit a revised plan that takes these issues into
 7
   account?
 8
              THE COURT: No, I have my own standard format
 9
   for an order. I will have it out.
10
              MR. KLAPPER: Okay, thanks.
11
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you all.
12
              MR. AMANAT: Can I --
13
              THE COURT: Oh, yes, Mr. Amanat?
14
              MR. AMANAT: Can I just have one moment, your
15
   Honor, to confer with my colleagues?
16
              THE COURT: Sure.
17
    (Counsel and client confer)
18
              MR. AMANAT: Okay, yes, that's it, your Honor.
19
   Thank you.
20
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you all. Have a very
21
   good day.
22
              MR. KLAPPER: Thank you, your Honor.
23
              MS. JAMES: Thank you, Judge.
24
                    (Matter concluded)
25
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## CERTIFICATE

I, LINDA FERRARA, hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the said proceedings is a true and accurate transcript from the electronic sound-recording of the proceedings reduced to typewriting in the above-entitled matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested directly or indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this  ${\bf 9th}$  day of  ${\bf June}$ , 2017.

Linda Ferrara

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